Academic Language & Writer's Choices
اللغة الأكاديمية واختيارات الكاتب

1. Biased Language اللغة المتحيزة

Definition التعريف

Biased language is language that expresses an unfair preference, judgment, or opinion about a person, group, idea, or situation.

اللغة المتحيزة هي لغة تعبّر عن تفضيل أو حكم أو رأي غير منصف تجاه شخص أو مجموعة أو فكرة أو موقف.

Examples:

✖ Private schools are always better than public schools.

✓ Some private schools may provide higher-quality facilities than certain public schools.

Note: لاحظ

The first sentence makes a broad and unfair judgment, while the second limits the claim and avoids presenting it as a universal fact.

الجملة الاولي تقدم حكماً واسعاً وغير منصف، بينما الجملة الثانية تحد من الادعاء و تتجنب تقديمة كحقيقة عامة.

2. Neutral & Hedging Language اللغة المحايدة ولغة التحوّط

A. Neutral language لغة المحايدة

Neutral language presents information or ideas objectively without showing strong personal bias or judgment.

اللغة المحايدة تعرض المعلومات أو الأفكار بطريقة موضوعية دون إظهار تحيز أو حكم شخصي قوي.

B. Hedging Language لغة التحوّط

Hedging language uses words and expressions that reduce the certainty or strength of a statement.

لغة التحوّط تستخدم كلمات وتعبيرات تقلل من درجة اليقين أو قوة الادعاء.

Common Hedging Words

may – might – could – possibly – generally – often – tend to – seem to – appear to – in some cases – is likely to

Examples:

✖ Technology improves students' learning completely.

✓ Technology might help students improve their learning in some cases.

✖ Online learning is the best way to improve education.

✓ Online learning may be an effective way to support education.

Remember:

Neutral = objective

Hedging = less certain / less strong

أى أن:

Neutral language تقلل التحيز، بينما Hedging language تقلل درجة اليقين أو قوة الادعاء.

3. Absolute Words الكلمات المطلقة

Definition: التعريف

Absolute words express ideas as completely true, without allowing for exceptions or differences.

الكلمات المطلقة تعبّر عن الأفكار باعتبارها صحيحة تمامًا دون السماح بوجود استثناءات أو اختلافات.

Common Absolute Words

always – never – all – every – everyone – nobody – no one – completely – entirely – only – impossible

Examples:

✖ Nobody enjoys reading newspapers anymore.
✓ Many young people prefer reading news online instead of newspapers.
✖ Everyone hates exams.
✓ Many students find exams stressful.
✖ Homework is always useless.
✓ Homework may be less effective when it is excessive or poorly designed.

Exam Tip:

عندما ترى كلمات مثل:

always / never / everyone / nobody / all / every / completely / only

انتبه؛ فقد يكون الكاتب يستخدم absolute language لتقديم رأي قوي جدًا أو تعميم واسع.

4. Rhetorical Questions الأسئلة البلاغية

Definition التعريف

A rhetorical question is a question asked to create an effect, emphasize an idea, or persuade the reader rather than to obtain a direct answer.

السؤال البلاغي هو سؤال يُطرح بهدف التأثير أو التأكيد على فكرة أو إقناع القارئ، وليس للحصول على إجابة مباشرة.

Examples:

- Isn't protecting nature our shared responsibility?
- Who doesn't dream of a peaceful society?
- Can we really ignore the importance of education?

Important Difference

Not every question is rhetorical.

Information Question

When does the school year begin?

The writer expects a real answer.

Rhetorical Question

Who doesn't want to achieve success?

The writer does not expect a real answer. The purpose is to emphasize the idea that success is something everyone wants.

Exam Tip:

اسأل نفسك:

Does the writer really expect an answer?

Yes → Information Question
No → Rhetorical Question

5. Intensifiers كلمات التوكيد وتقوية المعنى

Definition التعريف

Intensifiers are words that increase the strength or degree of an adjective, adverb, or sometimes a verb.

كلمات التوكيد وتقوية المعنى هي كلمات تزيد من قوة أو درجة الصفة أو الظرف، وأحيانًا الفعل.

Common Intensifiers

very – extremely – highly – deeply – particularly – absolutely – completely – really

Examples:

- The lecture was extremely useful.
- She is highly motivated to succeed.
- The students were very interested in the topic.
- The issue is particularly important for young people.

Important Note ملاحظة مهمة

ليس كل Intensifier يعني أن الكاتب يبالغ بشكل غير منطقي.

وظيفته الأساسية هي:

to make the meaning stronger

أي تقوية المعنى أو زيادة درجة التأكيد.

The Big Picture

كيف تختلف هذه الأنواع عن بعضها؟

Language Feature	Biased Language
Biased Language	Shows unfair preference or judgment
Neutral Language	Makes ideas more objective
Hedging Language	Reduces certainty or strength
Absolute Words	Presents ideas without exceptions
Rhetorical Questions	Creates impact or persuasion
Intensifiers	Makes meaning stronger

Remember:

- Biased → Judgment
- Neutral → Objectivity
- Hedging → Uncertainty
- Absolute → No exceptions
- Rhetorical Question → Impact
- Intensifier → Stronger meaning

Exam Strategy

عندما تواجه سؤالًا عن Writer's Language / Writer's Choice في الـ Reading، لا تكتفِ بقراءة الجملة.

اسأل نفسك:

① هل الكاتب يصدر حكمًا أو يُظهر تفضيلًا؟

Biased Language →

② هل الكاتب يعرض الفكرة بطريقة موضوعية؟

Neutral Language →

③ هل الكاتب غير متأكد أو يقلل من قوة الادعاء؟

Hedging Language →

④ هل يستخدم كلمات مثل always, never, everyone, nobody؟

Absolute Language →

⑤ هل يطرح سؤالًا لا ينتظر له إجابة؟

Rhetorical Question →

⑥ هل يستخدم كلمة لزيادة قوة المعنى؟

Intensifier →

Important Rule نصيحة مهمة

Strong claims need strong evidence.

كلما كان ادعاء الكاتب أكثر قوة وتعميمًا، يجب أن تبحث عن مدى دعمه بالأدلة.

لذلك:

"Everyone ..." أقوى من "Many people ..."

"Always ..." أقوى من "Often ..."

"Will ..." أقوى من "May ..."

وهذه المقارنة بالذات مهمة جدًا لفهم Writer's Purpose, Perspective, Tone & Attitude في أسئلة الـ Reading.

Practical Exercises

1. Rewrite the following sentences using more neutral and objective language.

1. Public transport is always dirty.

.....

2. All athletes are selfish.

.....

3. Private universities are the only good option.

.....

2. Replace the absolute language with more realistic and balanced language Everyone hates exams.

1. No student likes group work.

.....

2. Homework is always useless.

.....

3. Rewrite the following sentences using suitable hedging expressions

Use: may – might – could – tend to – seem to – possibly

1. Mobile phones destroy family communication.

.....

2. Online learning improves education completely.

.....

3. Exams are unnecessary.

.....

4. Turn each idea into a suitable rhetorical question.

1. The importance of cooperation.

.....

2. The value of honesty.

.....

3. The necessity of hard work.

.....

Example:

Idea: The importance of education.

Rhetorical Question:

Can we really ignore the importance of education?

5. Add a suitable intensifier to make each sentence stronger.

The book was interesting.

.....

He is confident about his speech.

.....

The weather is cold.

.....

Possible Intensifiers:

very – extremely – highly – particularly – really

6. Read each sentence and identify the language feature used.

Choose from:

Biased – Neutral – Hedging – Absolute – Rhetorical Question – Intensifier

1. Everyone knows that social media is harmful.

.....

2. Social media may have negative effects on some users.

.....

3. The new school library provides students with additional resources.

.....

4. Isn't education one of the most important investments in our future?

.....

5. The new system is extremely effective.

.....

6. Private schools are obviously superior to public schools.

.....

موقع الدكتور محمد رزق التعليمي

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موقع الدكتور محمد رزق
Dr.MoRizK